

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

USE OF GERM FLOUR OF CERTAIN FRUITS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
FOOD PRODUCTS USEFUL FOR THE TREATMENT OF PHYTATE DEFICI-
5 ENCY STATES

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention fits in the food industry sector, providing food products rich in phytates, that are
10 useful in treating pathological or pre-pathological conditions derived from phytate deficient states.

PRIOR ART OF THE INVENTION

Up until very recently, the importance of phytic acid
15 (inositol hexaphosphate) and phytates in the human diet has not been recognized. Furthermore, it has been considered an antinutrient given that, consumed in large doses, it can interfere in the bioavailability of certain mineral elements (calcium, iron, zinc) (J.L. Kelsay, Am. J. Gastroenterol. 82, 983-986, 1987).
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However, recent studies show that phytates have beneficial and unsuspected effects on health. Hence, it has been evidenced that they are present in biological fluids (blood, interstitial liquids, urine, etc.) and that they
25 exert a strong inhibitory action of the crystallization of calcium salts such as phosphates and oxalates, which prevent the formation of pathological mineral deposits such as, for example, renal calculi (F. Grases, A. Costa-Bauzá, Anticancer Res., 19, 1999). Likewise, it has also been
30 evidenced that the levels of phytates in urine and blood drop to practically undetectable values after 10 days without a phytate intake (F. Grases, B.M. Simonet, J.G. March, R.M. Prieto, Brit. J. Urol. In print).

Phytates also reduce the glucose levels in the blood,
35 with the subsequent beneficial effects in the control of diabetes, due to their capacity to bond to intestinal amylase reducing the activity thereof and consequently reduc-

ing the release of simple sugars.

It has also been suggested that, due to their antioxi-
dizing capacity, phytates can exert a protective action
against colon cancer (A.M. Shamsuddin, I. Vucenik, K.E.
5 Cole, Life Science 61, 343-354, 1997). This action is ad-
ditionally reinforced by their capacity to inactivate α -
amylase, making that part of the starch reach the colon un-
digested, where it can then be fermented by the bacterial
flora producing short chain fatty acids that, upon lowering
10 the pH, cause a reduction of the solubility of the biliary
acids and a neutralization of the ammonia, which seem to
promote tumors.

Another beneficial effect of phytates is their capac-
ity to reduce the concentration of cholesterol and triglyc-
15 erides in blood, with the subsequent positive repercussions
on cardiovascular problems (J.R. Zhu, J.W. Erdman. Crit.
Rev. Food Sci. Nutr. 35, 495-508, 1995).

The above-cited aspects evidence the importance to the
health of the existence of suitable levels of phytates in
20 the body. Hence, just as it happens with vitamins, phy-
tates should be present in the body in amounts such that
they exceed a specific threshold value in order to be ef-
fective, but not too high so as to reduce the bioavailabil-
ity of certain trace elements.

25 On the other hand, it is also known that flour coming
from the germ of certain cereals is rich in phytates and
also has a high content of protein, some minerals and vita-
mins.

The problem lies on the fact that nowadays the proc-
30 esses for refining such flour drastically reduce the origi-
nal phytate content of the cereal, giving rise to phytate
deficient states of more or less importance for the body.

In accordance with the above, the applicant's research
efforts have been directed towards taking advantage of
35 these natural phytate sources in order to compensate for
these deficiencies especially in individuals with patho-
logical or pre-pathological conditions of kidney stones,

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for whom the intake of phytates proves to be essential.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As indicated in the title, the present invention refers to the use of germ flour of certain fruits selected among cereals and carob, for the manufacture of food products useful in treating phytate deficient states.

The cited fruits are mainly carob, wheat, rye, corn and mixtures thereof. The germ flour of these fruits has a high phytate content. Table 1 below shows certain illustrative data of said phytate contents (J.G. March, B.M. Simonet, F. Grases, The Analyst, 1999; B.F. Harland, O. Oberleas, Wld. Rev. Nutr. Diet., 52, 235-259, 1987).

Table 1

fruit (germ flour)	Phytate (mg/g of dry weight)
Carob	20.0
Corn	19.4
Wheat	46.0
Rye	20.8

In accordance with the present invention, the use of such flour, duly elaborated, so that it does not lose phytates, for the manufacture of food products rich in phytates, used to treat pathological and pre-pathological states derived from the consumption of diets poor or lacking in phytates, is proposed.

Said use is especially interesting in those individuals suffering from or with a predisposition to suffer from kidney stones, wherein the applicant has evidenced that the intake of phytic acid and phytates is very appropriate.

Following this line, the applicants have been able to evidence that the intake of a diet supplemented with products rich in phytates significantly increases the levels in the blood and urine, until maximum urinary excretions are reached that correspond to 1-5% of the total intake (F.

Grases, R. Garcia-González, J.J. Torres, A. Llobera, Scand. J. Urol. Nephrol. 32, 261-265, 1998). Once these maximum values have been reached, the increase of the amount of phytate intake does not increase the amounts in the blood and urine.

From these studies it is additionally inferred that the daily intake of between 30 and 60 g of the germ flour of the cited fruits may be sufficient to maintain suitable levels in the blood and urine so as to achieve the beneficial effects on health that have been indicated above.

For the manufacture of the products in accordance with the present invention it is necessary that the germ is processed in such a way that it does not lose its natural phytate content. For this purpose, the germ flour of fruits should be manufactured in such a way that the germ is mechanically separated from the rest of the grain, without the resulting product being subsequently subjected to any chemical treatment (for example, the carob germ should not be subjected to treatment with sulfuric acid for a decolorizing purpose). In this way it is possible to avoid up to the highest extent the hydrolytic processes of phytates that would give rise to the loss of content thereof in the flour.

The flour rich in phytates thus obtained can be manufactured in the form of biscuits, muesli, pastries, buns, etc.

The flour rich in phytate in accordance with the present invention can be mixed with conventionally used flour in order to achieve proportions of phytates in the final manufactured products comprised between 800 and 1600 mg of phytic acid per 100 g of product.

Experiments conducted by researchers have proved that individuals in a pathological or pre-pathological condition of kidney stones have improved considerably after a certain time of an intake of a diet supplemented with products made from said carob, corn, wheat and rye flour and mixtures thereof.

Hence, a study has been conducted on 74 individuals with oxalocalcium kidney stones with normal kidney function, normal calcium levels in urine, without urinary infection and that have not been subjected to any prior pharmacological treatment. These individuals have been divided into three groups: 19 individuals with kidney stones (Group I), 38 individuals with kidney stones (Group II) and 17 individuals with kidney stones (Group III). The urinary risk to form calcium kidney stones was evaluated for each individual before being subjected to any pharmacological treatment.

After this evaluation, Group I did not receive any treatment. Group II was treated with potassium citrate tablets (the citrate is an inhibitor of the crystallization of calcium salts that is traditionally used to treat calcium kidney stones) at a dose of 6.48 g of citrate/day, and Group III received a dietetic supplement rich in phytate corresponding to a dose of 120 mg of phytate/day.

15 days after treatment starting, the urinary risk of forming calcium kidney stones was evaluated again for each individual. The risk of forming calcium stones dropped 52% in the individuals treated with the citrate and 50% in the individuals treated with phytate and it only dropped 7% in the individuals that were not subjected to any treatment. When the treatment was not effective, in most cases the urine contained high levels of calcium or had a pH higher than 6.5.

These results show the effectiveness of the treatment of calcium kidney stones with phytate, since the results obtained are similar to the ones observed using citrate, with the advantage that phytate does not cause increases of the urine pH and it is effective when much lower doses are used (A. Conte, P. Pizá, A. García-Raja, F. Grases, A. Costa-Bauzá, R.M. Prieto, Arch. Esp. Urol., 52, 305-310, 1999). Besides it has an important antioxidizing effect that the citrate does not have (F. Grases, L. García-Ferragut, A. Costa-Bauzá. Nephron, 78, 296-301, 1998).

Phytate absorption is fundamentally produced at the stomach level since the acid pH thereof increases the lipophilicity of the phytates upon inducing the protonation thereof, facilitating their absorption as phytic acid (F. Grases, B.M. Simonet, J.G. March, R.M. Prieto, Brit. J. Urol, In print). On the other hand, the phytates excreted in the urine is dose-dependent but there is an intake (20.9 mg/kg of body weight) above which the excreted amount does not increase no matter how much the intake dose increases, a fact which can be explained by considering that the maximum absorbed amount is limited by the area of the mucous membrane of the stomach. On the other hand, it is shown that these doses in which maximum excretions are produced, do not affect the bioavailability of oligoelements such as Zn(II) and Fe(III) (J.L. Kelsay, Am. J. Gastroenterology, 82, 983-986, 1987), in such a way that even a megadose of 8.8 g/day does not produce any toxicity (P.H. Henneman, P.H. Benedict, A.P. Forber, H.R. Dudley, N. Eng. J. Med., 17, 802-807, 1958).

EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is additionally illustrated by the following examples, which should not be considered as restrictive of the scope hereof.

Example 1: bars

25 Presentation: 23 g bars

Composition per 100 g:

- 30 g of carob germ flour
- 30 g of corn germ flour
- 31 g of refined wheat flour
- 30 - 7 g of grated coconut
- 2 g of glucose, honey, lactose, milk protein, sugar, flavoring agent.

Example 2. Muesli

Presentation: boxes of 230 g

35 Composition per 100 g:

- 30 g of carob germ flour
- 20 g of wheat germ flour

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- 5
- 24 g of cereals (rice, oat, wheat)
 - 8 g of grated coconut flakes
 - 4 g of chopped walnuts
 - 4 g of raisins
 - 4 g of chopped almonds
 - 3 g of dried apple
 - 3 g of honey and sugar

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